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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 3, 1922.
IT MUST NOT PASS
TEACHERS' AFFILIATIONS
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
FOOLING THE PUBLIC
ANTI-LABOR REGIME IN RUSSIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meet Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 163—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet 2d Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.
Foundry Employees—Meet at Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—236 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Steamfitters—Meet 3d Thursday, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

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No. 5

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It Must Not Pass

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By Rose Yates Forrester.

Perhaps no legislation, either proposed or enacted in the last decade has been more fraught with danger to workers, and especially to women workers, than the proposed so-called "blanket amendment" to the Federal Constitution which the National Woman's Party has prepared and expects to have introduced in the Congress in the near future. It reads:

"Section 1. No political, civil, or legal disabilities or inequalities, on account of sex or on account of marriage unless applying alike to both sexes, shall exist within the United States or any state or territory within their jurisdiction.

"Section 2. Congress shall have power to enact necessary laws for enforcement of this act."

The National Woman's Party is what may be termed the extreme wing of the national suffrage movement. It was members of this group who picketed the White House, burned former President Wilson's speeches, went on hunger strikes, heckled public speakers and performed all sorts of spectacular "stunts" in the years just prior to the adoption of the nineteenth—the equal suffrage—amendment. Immediately that this amendment became effective, this spectacular sisterhood of direct action claimed all the credit, blithely ignoring the fine work of the noble women who had striven so hard, though perhaps not so theatrically, for equal suffrage for many years before the National Woman's Party was heard of.

No sooner had the nineteenth amendment been adopted and ratified than the National Woman's Party sought new worlds to conquer and after a survey, hit upon this "blanket amendment" as the most worthy object of its efforts. As soon as this became known, working women and all associations of women interested in legislation favorable to women in industry, became alarmed and at a meeting held December 4, 1921, in Washington, D. C., it was pointed out to Miss Alice Paul, acting president of the National Woman's Party, that if this "blanket amendment" were to become a part of the Constitution it would endanger, if not entirely destroy, all social welfare laws, federal and state, enacted for the protection of women workers, such as mothers' pension laws, laws protecting wage-earning women by prohibiting sweat-shop conditions, laws prohibiting work in factories immediately before and after childbirth, laws providing seats while at work in factories, stores, and elevators, laws giving women in industry an eight-hour day and a living wage. But in spite of this explanation—or perhaps because of it—the plans of the National Woman's Party to further this proposed blanket amendment were adhered to.

December 11th the Woman's Committee on Industrial Legislation, a joint committee composed of the legislative representatives of nine large organizations of women, namely: National Consumers' League, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National League of Women Voters, National Women's Trade Union League, Young Women's Christian Association, American Home Economics' Association, National Council of Jewish Women, American Association of University Women, and Girls' Friendly Society, met at the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union League in Washington and voted to report to their organizations their consensus of opinion that

this proposed blanket amendment "will endanger the existence and at the very least will throw into the courts for years of litigation, the federal and state legislation women have secured for the protection of wage-earning women."

January 10th women representing 33 organizations in the Eastern states met in conference on women in industry at the Young Women's Christian Association at Newark, New Jersey, and by resolution called on the National Woman's Party to declare its position whether for or against protective labor laws for women. About the same date Miss Ethel Smith, legislative representative of the Woman's National Trade Union League, wrote an open letter to Miss Paul making a similar request.

Neither Miss Paul nor the National Woman's Party made reply to either the resolution or to Miss Smith's letter above referred to thus, by their silence, confirming the general opinion if not actually admitting, that this blanket amendment will, if adopted, destroy all industrial protective laws for women and that the National Woman's Party actually favors such destruction.

The opinion of many leading lawyers has been asked as to whether or not all welfare legislation for women would be endangered by this so-called "blanket amendment" and a wide divergence of opinion is shown by the answers received. The very fact that lawyers are already disagreed shows that judges will disagree and that ultimately this question must come before the United States Supreme Court for final decision.

Workers are afraid of litigation and court decisions and with good reason. They know that too often judges are not just to all classes but that they are usually generous to the employing classes. And, if the courts are appealed to it will not be the employers who will make the appeal. They will have no reason to do so. All they will need to do and probably all they will do, is to notify employees that this amendment nullifies all these protective laws, and that in future they will be disregarded. This will put it up to the workers affected—the women workers—to take it to the courts, which they will probably do if they can raise sufficient money to meet the expense. But even so, what will be the situation pending final decision? Just this, that during the time of litigation with appeal from court to court all these laws will be disregarded by employers, women workers will be compelled to accept the old conditions of long hours, small pay, night work, etc., which were changed only by years of unremitting effort. And even after final decision on that point, assuming that the decision would be favorable to employees, they would be compelled to again appeal to the courts and this time individually by civil suit, to collect whatever wages might have accrued to them during the period the laws were disregarded and suspended by employers. That is a part but only a part of what such an amendment to the Federal Constitution would do to the working women, but even that part surely is enough.

Nor is this proposed legislation dangerous to women workers alone. It is fully as menacing to men for whenever the standard for working women is lowered, the standard for men is bound

to be. Men cannot expect to have the benefit of good wages, short hours and generally satisfactory working conditions if the employer has at hand a store of cheap labor, obliged to work long hours and under unsatisfactory conditions on which he can draw. And, if through bad working conditions the women of the race are to become physical weaklings it is the generations of workingmen's families that will have to pay the price.

The Women's Trade Union League and all working women will go as far as any women in the world for actual citizenship rights and for equal economic rights with men. But working women know the difference between actual equality and theoretical equality. And these women do not propose to surrender or to jeopardize industrial standards won, and exchange thirty years of progress for a possible gain in some other direction, obtainable in another way, for wherever injustices to women obtain they can be reformed by specific federal or state laws which will not sacrifice the interests of working women.

Therefore, too much attention cannot be paid to this proposed vicious legislation. It must be borne in mind that the National Woman's Party has never affirmed that it believes in any sort of welfare legislation for women. It is well known that many of its members, even members of its executive board do not. The National Woman's Party has returned only an evasive reply to requests that it state its exact position.

Remember, also, that contrary to the impression, the National Woman's Party is trying to give, this legislation is not favored by the great majority of women, but as the Boston Telegram says in its issue of January 17th:

"The unfortunate thing is that the majority of women are not interested in this scheme—to repeal all laws which distinguish between men and women, but a few fanatics are leading, insisting, demanding. If men and women are alike under the law, the statutes giving privileges to women will be repealed."

The question is bound to arise whether the National Woman's Party in its fight for strictly equal rights is not acting as an agent of the employers who are always quick to see and grab at a chance to exploit women workers. Already one can almost see the followers of Gary and men of his ilk, tearfully and plausibly pleading the "rights of women" and the "freedom of contract." What they really are pleading for is the advantage of the employer and it can not be denied that consciously or unconsciously, the National Woman's Party is lending its influence in favor of such an advantage.

It is earnestly to be hoped that all organizations and associations of citizens that believe in the protection of womanhood, will unite with the Woman's Trade Union League in the brave fight it is carrying on against the powerful forces that are furthering legislation both federal and state, which will create so much hardship for women workers and do so much to lessen standards which were secured only after thirty years of effort and hard fighting.

It looks very much as if the National Woman's Party is attempting to kill all our women's welfare and protective laws by smothering them with this so-called "blanket amendment."

TEACHERS' AFFILIATIONS.

Among the great mass of educators there is, of course, to be found here and there a pestiferous snob. And that is not a strange condition of affairs or a thing only to be found in professional ranks. In meandering through the ranks of the wage workers one occasionally comes upon one of these sickening creatures. It is, however, a matter of more than ordinary concern when individuals of this character are found in the educational field, because in their capacity as teachers they are brought into close and constant contact with the young, with those who are to make up the pillars upon which the future of this great Nation must rest. The United States Government is based upon the proposition that the people, by right, are entitled to govern themselves in any manner that to them may seem proper, and that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." It is, therefore, of more than passing importance that those who are called upon to tutor the rising generation shall be as thoroughly imbued with these doctrines as possible and that those who entertain ideas, notions, inclinations, dispositions or feelings in conflict with these purposes should not be entrusted with the responsibility of training the future citizens of this Republic. Such snobs, however, not only want this privilege, but insist they shall have it to the total exclusion of those who are genuine inculcators and guardians of democratic principles. Opposition to the affiliation of teachers' organizations with the labor movement furnishes a very pronounced instance of this character, and it can be said that this antagonism comes from the most incapable in the teaching profession.

Dealing with "The Question of Unions in the Teachers' Profession," in the January issue of School and Society, John M. Brewer, an educator well known in San Francisco and on the Pacific Coast, now chief of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, has the following to say:

"Objections to the affiliation of teachers' organizations with labor organizations were summarized under seven brief statements which appeared in the Sierra Educational News of April, 1921. This summary consists of the several numbered statements in quotation marks below. Before dealing with them, however, let us note some preliminary considerations.

"It ill becomes teachers to try to prove their arguments by casting aspersions on other workers in occupational life. The teacher above all persons is concerned with the welfare of 100 per cent of the children, and these children are about to enter callings selected from the whole scope of occupational opportunity. It is the business of teachers, therefore, individually and collectively to establish not merely one affiliation but many kinds of affiliation with organizations of workers, parents, employers and all others interested in the schools. Such affiliation must involve working agreements, basis for co-operation and mutual interdependence in order to be effective. Without these co-operations teachers can hardly obtain the data they need for the education of children now in school.

"The anxiety of some teachers to draw their skirts close about them is amusing in view of the frequent alliances formed between teachers, school officials and other educational persons on the one hand and organizations of employers on the other. 'The schools are linked up with the business interests of the city,' writes J. W. Studebaker, Superintendent of the Des Moines Public Schools, in his circular for the National Education Association. The Rotary Club of San Francisco furnishes speakers for the high schools of that city. Professor D. J. McDonald, University of Cincinnati, in Industrial Arts Magazine, September, 1921, quotes Dr. Frank M. Leavitt, assistant superintendent of schools of Pittsburg: 'Of very

great importance is the matter of establishing friendly and intelligent relations with the employers of the juvenile workers.' Professor McDonald, in the same article, says: 'If the co-operation of the employers can be gained, the battle is won, provided, of course, other factors involved in the way of suitable subject-matter, a satisfactory program, good teaching, etc., are up to standard. . . . Not only must the campaign be well planned, but it must be very skillfully executed if employers, the seeming key to the situation, are to be won over.' Professor McDonald also quotes C. L. Carlsen of San Francisco: 'The convenience of the employer must be the first consideration.' S. J. Vaughn, in Industrial Arts Magazine for October, 1921, says: 'Another reason for the visit to the employers is the cultivation of the spirit of co-operation among the employers, and this is no small matter. Without their co-operation the part-time school will face endless and annoying difficulties.'

"I favor these forms of co-operation, but I advocate co-operation with labor organizations as well.

"Teachers represent all classes. It is therefore said that they should affiliate with none. It had better be said that they should affiliate with all. A recent editorial in the School Review pleads for what is called 'non-partisan civics.' It is likely that non-partisan civics would be a very colorless and useless study, because civic life demands something quite different, which might be described as 'omni-partisan.' One of the best instances of this kind of co-operation is that illustrated by the advisory committee organized for the part-time school at Long Beach, California, by Miss Agnes Wolcott, and consisting of the following individuals: Secretary of chamber of commerce, manager and owner of a department store, a representative of 'The Pike' (amusement places), a lawyer especially interested in the welfare of minors, the welfare agent for social service in the city, a grocer, a carpenter, a boiler maker, a druggist, a worker in the post office, a garage man, a hotel and apartment manager, a representative from the ministerial association, a cashier in a bank, a linotypist, a representative from the fish industry, a barber, a representative from each of the two daily newspapers, one of whom is also a state assemblyman, and the superintendent of schools. These unite for the welfare of boys and girls.

"If teachers will make their affiliations broader, they will learn much about industrial and political questions which they need to know in order to make their own work more effective. Knowing something of the status of the industrial problem at the present time, the writer cannot 'view with alarm' even the organization of teachers' unions. There are many things worse.

"The arguments and suggested answers follow.

"1. 'Teachers are not laborers in the sense of wage earners.'

"Answer. It is not clear what is meant by 'wage earners.' If disparagement is intended or if an invidious comparison is to be made, this argument does not belong in America. I suppose no one will seriously argue the existence of a real difference between 'salary' and 'wages.' Good teachers are certainly laborers in the best real sense. If teachers think that the salary system is better than the wage system, let them use their efforts to secure the salary status for all workers rather than just for themselves.

"2. 'The organizations of the two are concerned with unlike purposes and methods.'

"Answer. What is the purpose of the grocer's boy or the banker except to serve individual and social needs? Granted that the present aim of workers and employers is too often mere profit, the argument stated raises the whole question of service as against profits. Teachers must aid in the long process of raising to the professional level more and more of the workers of the world.

"Practically it is a well-known fact that on the question of methods teachers' organizations everywhere have necessarily and rightly been concerned with the question of compensation, just as have unions. On the other hand the methods of many labor organizations in establishing opportunity for constitutional, dignified, and parliamentary discussion around the table with representatives of management are far in advance of any method which, so far as the writer's knowledge is concerned, teachers' organizations have been able to achieve. Some national labor organizations have built up a dignified machinery for settling difficulties which is far in advance of methods used in schools and school systems. The White Motor Car Company at Cleveland has a comprehensive educational plan which furnishes to all workers complete knowledge of the policies of the company. Where have teachers won this knowledge? The workers of Filene's store in Boston cannot be discharged without the right to a hearing by their fellow workers. Teachers are fighting for the right to have a hearing before discharge, but this hearing is before their 'superiors.' It appears that there is a difference of method here, but the difference is decidedly unfavorable to the teachers.

"Again, the extensive and long-continued educational activities of labor unions should be studied by teachers.

"3. 'Labor stands for equal pay for the same work, making no wage discriminations as to the quality of the work.'

"Answer. More than one educator has remarked pay plan has been discovered in education at least, none that can be carried out under present circumstances without injustices. Further, labor's real stand is for a minimum, above which it does not object to discriminations. The statement as it stands is wholly untrue.

"4. 'They differ in the opposition of teachers to the strike.'

"Answer. More than one educator has remarked that the 'individual strike' of separate teachers to the total of 40,000 and more who left the profession during the labor shortage has served to improve the financial condition of teachers. Every teacher knows the good effect upon boards of education which comes from the resignation of valuable members of the personnel. Besides, teachers have in many cases held dignified, successful, and educative strikes, particularly in Canada, Australia, and England. I have seen teachers who did not even believe in teachers 'taking a stand' on any question regarding their profession. Happily that condition has passed away. We should so educate the public that there will never be any need of striking. Many 'labor' groups, and the American Federation of Teachers as well, are opposed to the use of the strike. It is our business to help discover methods of abolishing the need for strikes, but it is useless to talk against strikes when no better way to prevent injustices has yet been discovered. Employers almost always have the right to the lay-off and lockout. We can aid in the discovery of better methods for all workers if we work with

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them and not against them. Why didn't we teachers teach the young men when they were boys in our classes better economics, sociology, and manners? The fact is that those who were most recently in school are the ones most often called disturbers and 'hot heads' in the labor movement.

"But how can union members be expected to be intelligent when they have been given so little knowledge of industrial conditions? What have we ever done to educate boys and girls in preparation for better solutions for labor difficulties than strikes? Laborers do not enjoy striking; they do it because they believe this to be their only weapon when circumstances which they consider intolerable arise. Let me give a labor statement as quoted by John Graham Brooks in his book, 'Labor's Challenge to the Social Order,' page 317: 'We now take it for granted that these critics either can't or won't understand that we know the suffering and bear it because we can't get what we think right without it.'

"5. 'The union tends to intensify the class spirit.'

"Answer. Such arguments as these in opposition to teachers' unions themselves rest solely upon the class spirit. Extension of unionism or affiliation to include all workers would unify classes or at least bring them into effective co-operation for social good.

"6. 'The affiliation results from a confusion of private and public service.'

"Answer. Does the milkman render a private service? What about the coal miner and the telephone girl? Aside from emergency workers like firemen and policemen, which shall we vote the most important to human life, the railroad workers, gas and electric plant operators, or the teachers? Why ask such questions? Distinctions between private and public service have always broken down. Unless teachers have faith enough in human nature to believe that we have now reached the millennium in industrial affairs, they must see that 'private service' must be made to serve the public. No workers who furnish us with useful tools or service must be left wholly to the mercy of an employer, whether he be enlightened or profiteering. A host of laws and regulations have established this principle beyond controversy.

"7. 'The subjection tends to lower the professional standards of teachers.'

"Answer. It is not clear what the word 'subjection' means. The American Federation of Teachers never proposed anything except the loosest affiliation, and such affiliation is nationally and not locally effective. If teachers believe such affiliation is 'subjection,' it is only because they think of honest workers as beneath them. What is meant by the frequent protest that schools should be taken out of politics? Does it not mean that certain 'interests' have gained control and that teachers are individually or collectively under the control of powerful newspapers, manufacturers' associations, or real estate boards which limit the work of the schools and curtail necessary appropriations? Let teachers see that the schools are never in 'subjection' to any group but that co-operation with all who honestly believe in the welfare of the schools should be the rule. Dewey, in discussing the question of teachers' unions, well says that if teachers would take a different attitude, they might help all workers to gain a professional and public-service attitude, instead of hindering them.

"Just now it is the 'open season' for unions of all kinds. The above thoughts are offered in the assumption that teachers are fundamentally interested in the reconstruction of public sentiment."

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

EDUCATION AND FINANCE.

Professor J. B. Sears of Stanford University gave his second lecture on "Public Education and Public Finance" on Friday evening, February 17th. He said: "Before we can ask ourselves 'How much shall be spent by a city for education?' we must question 'How much shall go to the support of public concerns?' We know a city must raise money for national and state affairs as well as for the city's affairs. The city must set aside money for future needs as insurance and new buildings, and it must, also, carry on its protective, commercial and developmental functions. The first thing, then, for us to decide is, 'How much shall we spend for everything?' We let our needs determine the amount we tax ourselves. This is public financing and quite the reverse of individual financing which fits its needs to its money. Public finance always spends according to its needs. The limit for taxes depends upon the zeal, the ambitions, the purposes and the desire of the people for the better things. What we would furnish ourselves with in the way of the developmental activities, which include the parks, the playgrounds, the care of the sick and the schools, depends upon the people's psychology. Herein lies the teacher's opportunity. It is her high duty to mold public opinion.

"At present taxes are high as a result of the war. The people must pay for the war; they must bear the burden. When they begin to talk economy, they first point to the schools and say, 'Let's start cutting taxes with the schools.' Then is the time for the teacher to show what is false economy and what is true economy. Let her begin with the political side, with the waste, elsewhere, that is greater than in the schools.

Of 153 cities with a population of over 30,000 people, two cities spent between 15 and 20 per cent of the dollar for education and four cities spent between 50 and 55 per cent of the dollar. The others fell somewhere within these two extremes. Our need, therefore, is to work out a norm or general standard for setting aside school moneys. Why should one city spend so little and another so much for education? A taxing theory in relation to the support of public education must be studied out.

"How much shall a city tax itself? It shall tax itself according to its needs. How much shall it give of this tax to the school system? It should give first according to the educational needs of the city, and, second, to our capacity to pay. We should tax ourselves primarily for the fundamentals, the common necessities, whether we are able to pay for them or not. And who can determine what are the frills and what are the fundamental needs? When taxes are heavy due to war we should cut logically, not according to bossism or politics.

"What do we do with the money for education? It is divided between the following items: Instruction, which is the largest single item; administration, supervision, janitorial service, maintenance and upkeep, insurance and library. But what per cent of school money shall be set aside for these purposes? When this question is answered and the above functions classified in their proper relation to each other, we shall have contributed much to the success of teaching."

CALIFORNIA SAFETY NEWS.

The balance between good and bad tidings which invariably obtains in the affairs of mankind is reflected in the February issue of the California Safety News, the well-known safety publication which is distributed free of charge upon application to the Industrial Accident Commission at 525 Market street, San Francisco. The editorial announces a "Reduction in Death List," backed up by a tabulation showing the ratio of fatal industrial accidents to population of California from

1914 to 1920. Elsewhere in the pamphlet it is stated that 1921 was "A Non-Fatal Injury Year for Gold Dredging." On the other hand, a report is published of "Another Fatality Due to Thoughtlessness in the Use of Volatile Petroleum Products," and another one that "An Improvised Scaffold Kills a Painter." Under the heading "Recent Fatalities in California" taps are sounded over sixteen California soldiers of industry.

There are technical articles dealing with "Safety Straps on High Load Blocks" and answering the question, "Should Agricultural Boilers Be Exempt?" An article on "Safety in Laundries" by the chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission, which appeared in the January issue of the Pacific Laundry Journal, rounds out a selection of material for the February Safety News that should carry its safety message to some purpose.

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF WORLD.**By Andrew Furuseth,**

President, International Seamen's Union.

Some months since, while on the Pacific Coast and while I was comparing the laws of the I. W. W. and the laws of the International Seamen's Union of America, a very mouthy member of the I. W. W. asked: "Why don't you tackle the Preamble?" I stopped long enough to answer: "The preamble is mostly birdlime and some day I shall deal with it. Just now I have no time; but tomorrow is also a day." It is in accordance with and to keep that promise that this analysis is written. The preamble and constitution of the I. W. W. are truly remarkable documents. They are remarkable each for itself, but still more so when read together and analyzed in the light that each throws upon the other. I shall, however, look mainly at the preamble, using, as I think must be allowable, some parts of the constitution to help to shed some light in the darkness.

The preamble in its outline follows the so-called scientific system of legislation. Ostensibly doing one thing while really seeking to do another.

Its first part is a description of the want and suffering of the working people. The second part (section) seeks to destroy such rights and hopes as may exist by pointing out the wrong way and urging the tired traveler to follow it. The third part (section) is a qualified promise and then a benediction. Through the entire text of the preamble runs a condemnation of existing industrial and political systems, but more especially against the workers making any use of the political machinery to obtain relief.

I. W. W. is Opposed to Political Action.

The I. W. W. is opposed to any and all political action (see constitution), it is opposed to government by law. In disregard of the fact, proclaimed by itself, that present conditions result in want and suffering, and, of the further fact, which it overlooks, that the present condition, be it what it may, is made by law, it is opposed to the use of the legislative system for the purpose of obtaining relief. Relief must come, if at all, by revolution. As basis for the whole philosophy it assumes that the people are divided in two classes. The employing class and the working class.

The lexicographer defines the word class as follows:

"A number or body of persons with common characteristics, or in like circumstances, or with a common purpose, occupation, etc., such as the wealthy class, the learned class, the working CLASS." This last word is in capitals.

The lexicographer recognizes the lingual usage, but he questions its correctness as well as he may under the definition given. The workers as considered and addressed by the preamble are not a "number or body," they are the millions in want and suffering. They cannot under any reasonable definition be called a class. They have nothing in common unless it be the hunger and want. They have neither a common purpose nor a com-

mon occupation. They are not exclusive; they have neither individual nor class pride. They accept members, real or expelled, of the employing class as leaders; they borrow ideas, thoughts, language, phrases, manners and customs from the employing class, whom they look up to and consider their betters; they are so eager to get out of their class, that they are willing to do almost anything even risking prison to get up as they call it. It is by herding such as these into "mixed assemblies," that they are to create The Army that is to upset existing society—better equipped than at any time in the world's history to defend itself against revolutionists.

Distinct Hostility to Craftmanship and Skill.

This is not to say that real workers may not have some common characteristics, which properly understood and cultivated would not or could not mold them into a genuine class, notwithstanding their great numbers. In the old religions, now called mythology, the workers are thought of as nearest to the gods, because they continued creation. Being the artists in production, without which life would be impossible, they might well have a pride, in production, in skill, in work well done and a consciousness of their creative capacity, that might serve as a foundation for class feeling and class pride.

We look in vain, however, for any recognition of any such in either the preamble or the constitution. On the contrary there is a distinct hostility, like in the case of employer or a large number of them, to any craftsmanship or skill. Both the documents discredit the very thought. Free interchange of membership cards or transfers from one organization to any other within the I. W. W. is insisted upon under penalties. (See transfers.) The baker must be transferred into the shoemakers or the blacksmith into the tailors, the sailors into the teamsters and vice versa. There is a distinct opposition to the craft unions or trade unions with their semi-conscious groping after craftsmanship and skill. Their jurisdiction disputes are ridiculed. They are accused of helping the employers in strikes and lockouts, because they—so it is said—encourage agreements being made in such a way as to cause one union to remain at work while another is on

strike or locked out, and of helping the employers by misleading the workers into a belief that the workers and the employers may have some interest in common. In direct opposition to the

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truth they insist that the unions encourage such agreements as mentioned above and this notwithstanding the record of trade unions to the contrary. (See proceedings American Federation of Labor, 1896-7-8.) But this was of course before the I. W. W. was organized to help the employers in their fight on the trade unions.

The trade unions being semi-consciously on the right road to or groping after those characteristics—pride in production, in skill, in work well done—and lustily growing, had to be opposed, ridiculed and led astray or they might become dully conscious of being on the right road and then become dangerous. Within the purview of the I. W. W. there is no pride in production, in skill, in work well done, hence no foundation for any class feeling or class pride. Labor is something to be shunned, to be held in contempt together with the laborer. The working class, so called in the preamble, has therefore nothing upon which to base itself unless it be common misery, common hate of labor, common hate of the employer, and under their worship of "economic determinism"—selfishness—suspicion of, and an effort to overreach each other, in their effort to get out of the working class.

Having spread this birdlime, made up of ingredients above referred to, the preamble scatters the grains of promise to induce the birds to light after attracting them with the blaze of its main dogma, as follows: The working class and the employing class have nothin in common." Even if we were to admit that there is now a working class—an impossible admission—it is not true that the workers and the employers have nothing in common. On the contrary, being human, they have nearly all important facts of life in common. They, if life is to continue, must be sheltered and they must eat. But this means production—the industrial activity upon which the preamble so ostentatiously rests, and they must therefore have a common interest in production. And this is by indirection admitted by the preamble, when it speaks of hunger and want among the millions of the working people, while the few have all the good things of life. The preamble speaks of the world—of world hunger and want; but unless there is too little produced there could not be hunger and want among the millions. It is not reasonably conceivable that the few can waste what would be sufficient to keep millions comfortable. Again the promise is plenty, when the working people, as a class, shall have taken control of the earth and the machinery of production.

Having made this promise the preamble goes on to tell when this is to happen and how? Reading the preamble, I find the following:

"These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working people upheld only by an organization framed in such way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work, whenever a strike or a lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making the injury to one an injury to all."

From this it would appear that there shall be plenty and no injustice, first, when there is an organization so functioning that "an injury to one is an injury to all," second, when such organization shall have taken control over the earth and the machinery of production. Surely a pretty safe promise to make. But such as it is it tells us when—if we are ready to believe. Having found the answer to when, what about the how? How is this organization, again ushering in the golden age, to function? By and through the universal strike! The members thereof are to cease work generally if there be a strike or a lockout. "And if necessary all" is the language used. To cure or stop hunger and want we are to stop production, and this in a world with the normal production so deficient that there is hunger and want.

A strike—as ordinarily conceived—arises out

of some disagreement between the employer or employers and the workers. The employers arbitrarily act in such way that the workers are either losing something or think they are about to lose something which they have, or fail to get something to which they think themselves entitled and wish to obtain. They cease to work for the purpose of interfering sufficiently with that employer's production to induce him to cease doing evil and begin to do good. Hate is not any necessary part of this action, nor is there of necessity any serious suffering except to the strikers. There is a sharp protest and with it an appeal to other workers not to interfere and to the people as a whole for sympathy. It is not an attack upon human society. It is in fact the only penalty, which the Christian religion indorses but with a proviso, that it shall cease when the sinner "ceases to do evil and begins to do good."

The general strike advocated in this document is an attack upon human society as it now exists. It is not to cure the hunger and want of a group. It is revolutionary. It is to be the means of seizing upon the state. It is not industrial; it is political in its essence and purpose. And this is how the golden age is again to be ushered into the suffering world. In the meantime what is to happen to the worker? Is his hunger and want to continue? Evidently yes, at least until the golden age is returned and then he is to continue in the army of production.

He is, pending the struggle, to be organized into an army with army discipline, with army divisions, regiments, battalions and companies. He is to have no freedom, he is to obey orders, to have no self-determination, and he is to learn to hate. When he has learned sufficiently how to hate and to obey his officers (the general executive board) and the G. E. B. has planned sufficiently to succeed in taking over the earth and the machinery of production, then the workers are still to continue as the army of production. In hate? No! Presto, the hate to turn into love—love of labor, love of each other, love of the officers—of the overseers and superintendents. This seems to be how. And then we shall see again that golden age, of which the old myths speak so feelingly.

This whole thing reminds me of the answer given by a very distinguished Senator—now dead—when a labor representative—a lobbyist—asked him to assist in passing the eight-hour bill. The Senator said: "Why bother about such little things as that? I am in favor of the co-operative commonwealth." One might here hazard the question: whence comes the money to continue this organization? From donors interested in the philosophy, of course. Let us grant that, but with the mental reservation, that some of them must be pretty well supplied with wealth. Ceaseless agitation, printing and travel cost considerable money and the submerged—those suffering hunger and want—could hardly foot the bills. And then come floating into the mind the stories and facts about Lawrence, Mass., about Paterson, N. J., about Butte, Montana, about the timberworkers in the Northwest, about the seamen on the Atlantic Coast in 1912 and '13, about the seamen in British Columbia in 1918, about the fact that the I. W. W. members know about wage reductions, before they take place, and come to where the struggle is likely to be. And they always come prepared to insist that there must be no hesitation about fighting, there must be no effort at avoiding battle, even if condition be unfavorable, there must be no delay, no waiting for better opportunity, there must be running away to fight some other day.

The members of the I. W. W. are like the provocateur always on hand and especially in hours of temptation. And again one thinks of the testimony about the erectors' association—section of the Steel Trust—paying money to the wobblies

for some purpose, that the cashier or manager or whoever he was, could not remember. But could it be possible to suspect this revolutionary labor organization of serving the employing class? And are there employers who would accept such services?—and pay liberally for them? Would not the passing away of the trade unions and of government by law be a temptation to some employers, if they could through this passing visualize themselves as the absolute and irresponsible masters of all human society—their power without limit, their autocratic will obeyed.

Roomer—I regret that I cannot pay you my rent this week.

Landlady—But you told me the same thing last week.

Roomer—Well, I kept my word, didn't I.—American Legion Weekly.

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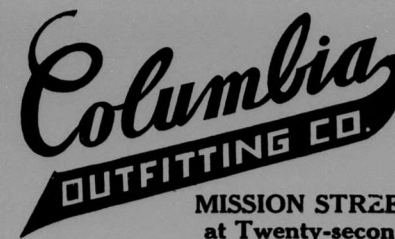
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1922.

The labor movement never asks the courts to do anything for it, but labor-crushing employers are for ever asking the courts to do things to it, and herein lies our complaint: The courts respond to the unreasonable demands made by such employers.

We wonder if those who opposed the League of Nations and are now opposing the Four Power Pact ever read Lincoln's second inaugural wherein he said: "Let us strive on . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." Lincoln surely would not, if he were alive today, be placing obstacles in the way of bringing about peaceful conditions in the world.

"The best investment for a young man is investment in education" says Forbes Magazine. Why stop with the young man. The hope of the world lies in education for both old and young and the day is coming when no man will be able to devote his entire energies or abilities to promoting his own purely selfish interests without paying any heed to the needs of society. In other words, service to society ought to be, and eventually will be, the motive that moves men to achievement. That time at present seems far off, but the trend is apparently in that direction.

It is unfortunate that so many writers in magazines, as well as biographers, of the present time are so completely given to exaggeration. It is impossible, owing to this tendency, to believe half one reads in the newspapers, magazines and books of the day. Last Sunday we started to read a biography of Henry Ford that is running in the Chronicle, and after reading four columns came upon an instance where the biographer, evidently having forgotten what she had written only a few paragraphs back, made a definite statement which was in direct conflict with one made previously. We then discontinued reading the Ford matter because we had uncontrollable evidence that the thing, instead of being an honest biography, was really a flattering boost of the manufacturer. Anyone who will critically read 90 per cent of the magazine stories of today concerning prominent people will discover the same condition of affairs, because the lying writer sooner or later will betray himself through lack of caution. Time spent in reading such stuff is, therefore, worse than wasted.

Fooling the Public

Every now and then some employer comes out in one of the numerous magazines of the country with a story to the effect that he has established a condition of affairs in his particular industrial institution which has proven a great solution of the age-old problem of employer and employee. The dominant motive in most of these cases is that of receiving valuable advertising without much cost. However, frequently such concerns do succeed in deceiving the consuming public to such an extent as to profit handsomely through their schemes.

A few months ago we came upon a story written for a magazine of national circulation by a Cincinnati clothing manufacturer in which he set forth the idea that he had been astonished by the results following the establishment as a working principle in his factory of the Golden Rule. The thing was described in such a forceful fashion that we were persuaded that it might be true, but because of previous experience covering a quarter of a century with such stories we were a slight bit skeptical about it. Since then we have come into possession of information which leads us to believe that the story was of the usual brand and was not at all what it was purported to be by the magazine article. The officers of the United Garment Workers of America say that this particular individual conducts a non-union factory on a piece-work basis that is very far removed from the Golden Rule, and we are, therefore, compelled to chalk up another instance of fooling the public.

This week a reader sends us a copy of an editorial taken from a great daily newspaper of world-wide circulation in which a subsidiary of the great Steel Trust is commended for adopting a labor policy based upon the Golden Rule. This, of course, will not succeed in deceiving a great many persons, because the American people have become pretty well acquainted with the methods of those occupying positions of power in the metal trades industries of the country. The editor of the daily paper referred to, however, undoubtedly had been deceived, else he would not have written the very laudatory editorial. He said that the directors of the concern had announced that the teachings of Jesus Christ are to be the "ruling principle of the business" in the future, which he would not have said unless he had taken the announcement to be one made in good faith. It was also set forth in the announcement of the directors that in the practical application of their plan the following planks would go into their platform:

"A living wage to the lowest paid workman.

"Constant employment to every member of the organization.

"An actual application of the Golden Rule to all relations between employee and employer."

That program surely sounds good, but it must be understood that the employer is the one who is to say what a "living wage" is. The employer will likewise dictate the arrangements whereby the workers are to receive "constant employment" just as he will determine what the Golden Rule really requires in the industry.

After receiving the editorial above referred to we thought it might be well to learn something about the particular establishment dealt with, and accordingly we got in touch with the officers of the Iron Trades Council in this city and were not at all surprised to hear from them that the establishment is located in the Southern States, is a non-union concern which employs negroes at starvation wages in almost every department, works long hours and maintains working conditions that have been condemned throughout the world.

It behooves those who read such stories to withhold their praise of such institutions until they have come into possession of the facts through some reliable source. Otherwise they are more than likely, in the end, to find that they have been engaged in boosting an institution that is without any merit.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

An exchange says: "It is very difficult for any young woman to keep a permanent roll in her stocking—with prices of everything where they are." What does he mean? Do the young women depend upon rolls of greenbacks to keep their stockings from falling or to get any stockings at all?

I have been here long enough, Mr. President, to have encountered bill after bill introduced for the relief of one person or a little group of persons, the relief to be provided by authorizing the President to appoint John Smith or a group of Smiths and Robinsons and Jones to commissions in the Regular Army or in the Regular Navy and immediately place them upon the retired list, that being a device to secure for the person the relief to which his friends regarded him as justly entitled.—Senator Wadsworth.

Americans who go to Washington will soon be able to see the original Constitution of the United States and the original Declaration of Independence. Unless plans are changed, these will be placed on view at the Library of Congress. For years the two precious documents have been stored away from the air and light, which are bad for the ancient sheets of parchment. By the new plan they are to be placed under glass, framed in bronze, and protected from sightseers by a bronze railing. The room in which they are kept will be lighted only by soft electric lights.

Ever since railroads were built the several states of the Union have lived in the belief that they had a right to regulate rates of fare on railroads within their respective boundaries, and acting on that belief most of them have established railroad commissions with legislative power to fix rates of transportation and exercising such power for well nigh a generation or two. The question of the right of railroad commissions to fix intra-state rates of railroad fares for freight and passengers has never been questioned, until two years ago, when Congress passed a law giving the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to fix state railroad passenger fares when necessary to remove "undue, unreasonable and unjust discrimination against interstate commerce." The law in question was so novel in its terms that it became at once subject to litigation and 43 states joined in attacking the validity of the law. This week the Federal Supreme Court ruled the law constitutional, and thus made a precedent that will lead to further encroachments by Congress upon what hitherto has been deemed exclusive state rights. The decision is a landmark, and it is another proof of the growing tendency of interpreting the Federal Constitution so as to weaken more and more the sovereignty of the several states and enlarging that of the People of the United States. Unless democratic control, in the shape of initiative, referendum and recall, is speedily introduced into the Federal Government system, we shall witness a tremendous growth of centralization of governmental powers into the Federal Government, which bodes no good for the welfare of the common people. This is the time that requires another Lincoln or Washington to lead the American people. But where, oh where is any such leader to be found. There never was in American history such a lack of capable, courageous and enlightened leadership.

WIT AT RANDOM

In an examination a schoolboy gave this definition: "Holy matrimony is a divine institution for the provocation of mankind."

"What have you named your baby, Rastus?"

"Sam Pro Tem Johnson, sah."

"What's the Pro Tem for?"

"To show that the name is only temporary, sah. We kinder thought Sam might like to choose his own name when he grewed up, so we put in de Pro Tem as a warning to de public."

"Sorry," said the constable, "but I'll have to arrest ye; ye've been drivin' along at the rate of 50 miles an hour."

"You are wrong, my friend," said the driver. "And here's \$2 that says I wasn't."

"All right," returned the minion of the law, pocketing the money. "With all that against me, I ain't going to subject the county to the expense of a trial."—Pittsburgh Sun.

Mollie came home after a visit for the afternoon with five-year-old Nellie.

"Oh, mother!" she cried, "Nellie was rude and cross all the afternoon. She just quarreled and quarreled!"

"Well," said mother, "if a little girl had treated me that way when I was a little girl, I should have come home."

"Well, I didn't," said Mollie. "I just slapped her face and stayed."—Life.

Grandma—Willie, didn't I hear you swearing at your little sister just now?

Willie—Y-yes, grandma, but we're only playing motor car—an' she's the car.—Boston Transcript.

Here is one which actually occurred recently in a general court-martial trial.

Lieutenant,—being qualified as a finger-print expert, stated that he had been a deputy sheriff in one of the large cities of the Pacific Coast for about eight years.

Q. As deputy sheriff, what were your duties generally.

A. Generally they were of a criminal nature.

The clerk in Judge David's Court in Chicago called for John Doe.

Up rose a tall, stout negro. Judge David looked at him curiously.

"So you're John Doe?" the judge asked.

"Yes, your Honor."

"Well, John," said the judge, "this is a matter for congratulation. We've been searching for you for 700 years. You can be proud of yourself, John Doe. You have some ancestry."

Jack—Didn't you see me downtown yesterday? I saw you twice.

Jacqueline—I never notice anybody in that condition.—American Legion Weekly.

"I'm afraid, doctor," said a woman to the physician she had cornered at a reception, "that my husband has some terrible mental affliction. Sometimes I talk to him for hours and then discover he literally hasn't heard a word I said."

"That isn't an affliction, Madam," was the weary reply. "That's a divine gift."—American Legion Weekly.

"Can I be of any assistance?" asked the sympathetic motorist of a man who was looking unutterable thoughts at a disabled car.

"How is your vocabulary?"

"I'm a minister, sir."

"Drive on."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

MISCELLANEOUS

MARCH OF THE HUNGRY MEN.

In the dreams of your downy couches, through the shades of your pampered sleep,
Give ear; you can hear it coming, the tide that is steady and deep—
Give ear, for the sound is growing, from desert and dungeon and den;
The tramp of the marching millions, the March of the Hungry Men.

As once the lean-limbed Spartans at Locris' last ascent,
As William's Norman legions through Sussex meadows went,
As Wolfe assailed the mountain, as Sherman led the way
From Fulton to Savannah—as they, and more than they.

So comes another army your wit cannot compute,
The man-at-arms self-fashioned, the man you made the brute,
From farm and sweatshop gathered, from factory, mine and mill,
With lever and shears and auger, dibble and drift and drill.

They bear no sword, or rifle, yet their ladders are on your walls,
Though the hauberk is turned to a jumper, the jambeaus to overalls;
They come from the locomotive, the cab and the cobbler's bench.
They are armed with the pick and the jack-plane, the sledge and the axe and the wrench.

And some come empty-handed with fingers gnarled and strong,
And some come dumb with sorrow, and some sway drunk with song,
But all that you thought were buried are stirring and lithe and quick,
And they carry a brass-bound scepter—the brass composing stick.

Through the depth of the Devil's darkness, with the distant stars of light
They are coming the while you slumber, and they come with the might of Right;
On a morrow—perhaps tomorrow, you will waken and see, and then
You will hand the keys of the cities to the Ranks of the Hungry Men.

—R. W. K., in Life.

IS THE LIST COMPLETE?

At a luncheon of the League of Women Voters in New York Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, veteran leader in the fight for woman suffrage, declared that there are ten "menaces to democracy." On her list were these:

- (1) Voters who cannot read and write.
- (2) Ignorant voters. (Those who do not understand the ballot or the election.)
- (3) Voters who stick to one party, right or wrong.
- (4) Indifferent voters. (Men and women who often do not take the trouble to go to the polls.)
- (5) Management of the government or of a party by one small group.
- (6) "Patronage"; the giving of political favors by party leaders to hold voters to the party.
- (7) The use of money in elections, to influence voters dishonestly; "the saddest of all."
- (8) Political bosses.
- (9) Slander and abuse of candidates, "which men and women pick up like an epidemic, overshadowing the real issues of a campaign."
- (10) War.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The apprentice committee of Typographical Union will assemble in monthly session in the union rooms, 701 Underwood Building, 525 Market street, on Tuesday, March 5, at 7 o'clock p. m. Apprentices who have been notified to appear for examination as well as all members of the apprentice committee, will please observe this notice.

John F. McKenna tendered his resignation as superintendent of the mechanical departments of A. Carlisle & Co., stationers and printers, 251 Bush street, last week, after having been in the service of that company for more than twenty-one years, to take a similar position in the big printery of E. G. Lewis at Atascadero. The printing plant at Atascadero is said to be one of the most completely equipped and modern in America. Thomas D. McKenna has succeeded his brother as superintendent at Carlisle's. Old-time members of the union, as well as the newer ones, many of whom received their education in printing under Mr. McKenna at Carlisle's, will receive this information with regret. While San Francisco has lost a good citizen and a thorough printer, Atascadero may congratulate herself on gaining that much. However, we may consider "Jack" not wholly lost to us, as he has promised to keep us informed as to his doings in the south.

G. B. ("Barney") Morris, for many years a member of Typographical Union No. 21, but more recently managing editor of the Burlingame Advance, has been appointed justice of the peace by the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors for the Second Township, which includes the towns of San Mateo, Burlingame and Hillsborough and extends south as far as San Carlos. The Board of Supervisors is to be commended for obtaining the services of a man of such sterling worth and fair mindedness for the office of justice of the peace, and we venture to predict that all cases coming before his court will be handled in a judicious manner and reflect credit to the entire community. Those of us who know Mr. Morris are confident of his ability and willingness to judge righteous judgment.

Notices of the March, 1922, meeting of the San Francisco Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen, which will be held at 7:45 o'clock on the evening of the 6th in the quarters of the Commercial Club, thirteenth floor of the Merchants Exchange Building, 465 California street, have been issued. The notices, composition on which was done by Daniel Buckley, presswork by Edward Michel (with Taylor & Taylor), are handsome specimens of the art preservative. Mr. T. J. O'Leary will be the principal speaker of the evening. He has chosen for his subject, "What They Do With a Job After They Get It Into the Bindery," and will explain the various binding operations and answer all questions on the subject of bookbinding. At this meeting Harry Brown will exhibit some excellent examples of binding, and ample time will be allowed for discussion. A half hour will also be given for an informal get-together. It is announced the club's new book, "Craftsmanship in Printing," is ready for distribution. The meeting will adjourn promptly at 9:45 o'clock. Dues may be paid to the secretary of the club either before or after the session.

Clarence Sebring, well known to the membership of No. 21, has severed his connection with the University Press at Palo Alto and joined the selling staff of the local agency of the Mergenthaler Company. Going up!

A Correction—Frank Mitchell takes issue with a statement made in the "Typographical Topics" column of the Labor Clarion a few weeks ago to the effect that "Robert J. Espy, No. 1 in priority

over all in the Call-Post chapel, is back on the job after an absence due to illness." Writing from Confluence, Pa., under date of February 18, Frank positively asserts: "As yours truly has been a continuous member of the chapel since the first week in March, 1887, the quotation is wrong! 'Bob' and Charlie Staples came in later." Well, so far as the author of the original statement is concerned, he'll stand neutral until "Bob" Espy and "Charlie" Staples are heard from. But what are you going to do, Frank, with two to one "agin' ye"? Looks as though the decision would remain in San Francisco—at least, until your return. And as to the figures—the first week in March, 1887, did you say? Well, that was thirty-five years ago this week, wasn't it? And you still maintain you were only 35 when you first went to work on the old Morning Call?

As announced in the "Topics" column of the Clarion two weeks ago, the Board of Directors of the Bay Cities Machine Compositors' Society presented a comprehensive report of the society's business activities during the first year of its life and accompanied the report with a history of its organization. The complete report was not available for publication at that time, and, had it been, space in the Labor Clarion was not sufficient to permit of its entire presentation. For the benefit of the members of the society who are not regular attendants at its meetings, and particularly those whose working hours are unfavorable for such attendance, the report is herewith reproduced practically in toto:

"San Francisco, February 12, 1922.

"To the Officers and Members, Bay Cities Machine Compositors' Society—

"Ladies and Gentlemen: In submitting this first annual report, your Board of Directors deems it proper to include a short history of the society since its inauguration, together with a review of its growth, numerically and financially.

"The first meeting for the purpose of forming a society of machine operators in San Francisco was held on Sunday, January 30, 1921, at the Assembly Room of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. This meeting was attended by about eighty-five Linotype, Intertype and Monotype operators. Temporary officers were elected as follows: President, Thomas E. Cordis; secretary, W. P. Davis; board of directors, John Boyd, Claude K. Couse, Dilse Hopkins, J. R. Callahan, William U. Bowen, D. S. White and Robert Davis. These officers were subsequently made the permanent officers of the society, to serve for one year. The board of directors was instructed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the society. It was decided that the meetings of the society should be held on the second Sunday of each month, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the Assembly Room of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21.

"The second meeting of the society was held on Sunday, February 11, 1921. At this meeting the name of the society was finally decided upon as 'The Bay Cities' Machine Compositors' Society'; this upon recommendation of the board of directors that the jurisdiction of the society be enlarged to include the cities of Alameda County. The board of directors reported the draft of a constitution and by-laws, which, with minor amendments, was adopted. Initiation fee was fixed at \$1 (which sum included the first month's dues), and the monthly dues were fixed at 50 cents. At this meeting Secretary Davis presented his resignation, and Claude K. Couse was elected to fill the vacancy.

"At the March meeting F. J. Bonnington was elected to fill the vacancy on the board of directors created by the retirement of Mr. Couse, and Mitchell Alexander of Oakland was elected vice-president. At this meeting the society unanimously adopted a resolution that no reduction in wages be accepted by an operator upon

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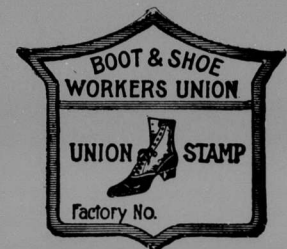


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Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
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As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

the inauguration of the forty-four-hour week on May 1, 1921.

"There was no meeting of the society in May, owing to the fact that on that day there was held a special meeting of the Typographical Union to consider the forty-four-hour week question. The officers of the society, upon learning that the call for a special meeting of the union had been issued, immediately issued a circular postponing the meeting of the society and appealing to all members of the society to attend the meeting of the union.

"At the June meeting of the society Mr. Alexander submitted his resignation as vice-president; and Mr. Hopkins resigned as member of the board of directors, these resignations being necessitated by the fact that both gentlemen had been elected to office in their respective unions. The constitution of the society requires that 'any officer of this society seeking office in the local union or the International Typographical Union shall resign his office in this society.' R. K. Payne was elected vice-president to succeed Mr. Alexander and William H. Ellis was chosen to succeed Mr. Hopkins on the board of directors. The board of directors reported that: 'Since the last meeting of the society we have witnessed the inauguration of the forty-four-hour week in the bay cities with no reduction in the scale and, we believe, with no reduction in the actual pay received by operators in our jurisdiction.'

"At the July meeting the board of directors reported, among other things, that a questionnaire had been issued in some offices requesting detailed information about every employee, and the committee's recommendation that no information be given by members of the society was adopted.

"At the August meeting a letter was read from Secretary Couse, who had left the jurisdiction, submitting his resignation. In this connection, President Cordis reported that Mr. Couse, before leaving the city, had turned over to him the books and moneys of the society, and that he (President Cordis) had, since that time, assumed the duties of the secretary. The matter of electing a successor to Secretary Couse was then taken up and, yielding to the unanimous desire of the members present that he accept the office, President Cordis presented his resignation as president, which was accepted, this action being followed by his unanimous election to the office of secretary. The election of a successor to President Cordis was laid over until the September meeting.

"At the September meeting Thomas S. Black was elected president to succeed Thomas E. Cordis, and Mitchell Alexander was chosen vice-president to succeed R. K. Payne, who had left the jurisdiction. Secretary Cordis was authorized to appoint H. C. Mather as assistant secretary, to collect dues and attend to the business of the society in Oakland. A recommendation of the board of directors that, in view of the healthy financial condition of the society, the collection of dues be suspended for October, November and December, was adopted.

"At the October meeting of the society the officers were authorized to take any steps deemed necessary to introduce the 'black and white mat' in the bay cities, and the secretary was authorized to obtain such printing as he deemed necessary to keep before the operators of the bay cities the fact that a membership drive was on, and that dues had been suspended for three months.

"At the November meeting Secretary Cordis reported correspondence in re the 'black and white' mat, and also reported his efforts to secure from one of the local newspaper offices a set of mats to be sent East to be treated by the 'black and white' process.

"At the December meeting, on recommendation of the board of directors, the collection of dues was suspended until such time as, in the judgment of the board, the funds of the society justified the collection of additional dues.

"The January, 1922, meeting (which occurred on the day of the quarterly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, with which a number of our members are affiliated) was short. Roll call indicated that business was rather quiet, with indications that there would be improvement.

"The growth of the society has not been spectacular. It has, rather, been one of slow, steady progress. At the organization meeting there was no attempt to enroll members. Those present were asked to sign the roll if they cared to, so as to provide a list from which a canvass could be made to ascertain how many cared to enroll as bona fide members of the society. Eighty-five of those present at the meeting signed the roll.

"Of this number thirty-five paid the initiation fee during the first month. The growth from month to month is shown in the following tabulation: March, 35; April, 18; May-June, 22; July, 15; August, 20; September, 22; October, 9; November, 14; December, 16; January (1922), 7; February, 1. Total, 169.

"Of this total several have left the jurisdiction. Only one member of the society has vountarily severed his connection with the organization. It is well to call the attention of members that evidence of interest in the growth and welfare of the society is shown by the fact that, as a whole, the dues of the members have been promptly paid, and, with few exceptions, our entire membership is a fully paid-up one. In this connection further attention is called to the fact that the society has endeavored to compile a complete roster of operators working in the bay cities, together with their addresses, and we believe the list in possession of the secretary is very nearly accurate, as every effort has been made to keep it up to date.

"Financial statement: Receipts — February-March, \$35; April, \$54.50; May-June, \$87; July, \$41.50; August, \$24; September, \$50.50; October, \$23; November, \$49.50; December, \$7; January (1922), \$7.50; February, \$1; total receipts, \$380.50.

"Expenditures—February-March, \$7.45; April, \$9.70; May-June, \$48.93; July, \$12.47; August, \$30.57; September, \$8.05; October, \$56.88; November, \$33.22; December, \$18.62; January (1922), \$5.25; February, \$11.61; total expenditures, \$242.75.

"Recapitulation—Total receipts, \$380.50; total expenditures, \$242.75; balance on hand, \$137.75.

"We can point with pride to the balance on hand in our treasury, as for the last five months dues have been discontinued. The reason for remitting the dues was because it was the opinion of the board of directors that this society was not organized for the purpose of accumulating a treasury, but solely with the intent of uplifting our branch of the craft. Therefore, as a large treasury was not the object, it was thought best to keep down the balance in hand in proportion with our legitimate needs. It was also deemed to be the best means by which we could demonstrate to the operators of the bay cities that our sole effort was to work for the bettering of conditions.

"Fraternally submitted,

"F. J. BONNINGTON,
"W. H. ELLIS."

W. H. Covert, a member of Typographical Union, died in his apartments at the Winchester Hotel last Thursday. Mr. Covert had been a sufferer from asthma for many years, and when seized with an attack of influenza he had not sufficient strength to shake the malady off.

WAREHOUSE WORKERS ACCEPT CUT.

The Warehouse Workers' Union, composed of 1200 men, at a meeting held Tuesday night voted to accept a reduction of 50 cents a day. Union working conditions and the eight-hour day will prevail, together with the new wage scale for one year. The employers at first demanded that the men accept \$1 a day reduction and increase the working time to nine hours. The dispute was

placed in the hands of the Labor Council and after a week of negotiating George S. Hollis, president, and John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Council, succeeded in getting the employers to modify their terms. The union had threatened a strike. The new wage scale ranges from \$4.50 to \$6 a day.

TO SAVE CHILD LIVES.

Here are three "Don't's" designed to prevent street accidents to school children. They are given out by Miss Harriet Beard, Supervisor of Child Welfare in Detroit:

Don't dart into the street.

Don't ride on the rear of ice wagons or motor vehicles.

Don't "catch on" if you ride a bicycle to and from school.

Miss Beard says:

"We all think the Armenian massacres are terrible, but they are nothing to what is going on right in Detroit and every city in the country today. There were 20,000 school children killed in the streets of American cities last year, and the pity of it is nearly every one of these cases was due to carelessness."

WANT TO DO SHIP REPAIRS.

The Bay Cities Metal Trades Council which is composed of all of the Iron trades unions of Oakland and San Francisco has adopted a resolution protesting against a Federal ship subsidy unless it contains a provision that all repair work be done by American workers. The Council cites in its resolution that several of the American ship owners of this city have their repair work done in China because of the lower cost of labor. Copies of the resolution have been sent to all labor organizations through the State and to the California Representatives in both houses in Washington.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held February 24, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Bakers No. 24—F. Ziegenhirt, vice Al Metz. Cracker Packers—Loretta Cagnacci, Lillian Hart, Mella San Filippo. Typographical No. 21—F. C. Lippert. Grocery Clerks—Margaret Finkenbinder, vice A. N. Seslia. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, with reference to its meeting February 28th. From Delegate Turner, acknowledging receipt of appointment on committee to represent Council at the meetings of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Santa Clara Building Trades Council, with reference to its fight against the inauguration of the un-American so-called American Plan. From the Central Trades Council of Richmond, Va., appeal for financial assistance. From Cooks' Helpers' Union, with reference to a change in their wage scale and hours.

Referred to Secretary—From the Boys' Welfare Society, with reference to attending meeting to be held February 27th.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Chairman, Commercial Development Committee, Board of Supervisors, outlining its plan for a Peninsula industrial development.

Referred to Committee on Education—From California State Federation of Labor, with reference to vocational education.

Requests complied with—From Waitresses' Union, with reference to the status of Potter's restaurant. From the Boy Scouts of America, requesting permission to send one of their speakers to appear before the Council.

Report of Executive Committee—With reference to the controversy between the Shoe Clerks' Union and Gallencamp's store, the matter was laid over at the request of the union to await the outcome of a conference. In the matter of the controversy between the Culinary Workers and Kyne's Garden, committee recommended that the communication be filed as differences have been settled. Committee took up for consideration the "We Don't Patronize List." Brother Holtzer, Cigarmakers, stated the union was prosecuting their boycotts. The New San Francisco Laundry will be taken off the unfair list. In the matter of appeal from the Springfield Central Labor Council, the Secretary will comply with the request contained in the communication. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Waiters—Donated \$50 to the Santa Clara Building Trades; White Lunches still unfair. Cracker Bakers—Donated \$10 to Building Trades in Santa Clara; National Biscuit Company still unfair. Cooks' Helpers—Donated \$25 to Local 101 of Great Falls.

Label Section—Requested a further demand for the union label, card and button; reminded the delegates of the whist party for Saturday, February 25th.

Special Committee—Delegate Bonsor reported the result of his investigation on the unemployed situation and the city's position with reference to unemployed ex-service men and the wage set for them.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were drawn for same.

Nominations—Delegate Duncan, Postal Clerks,

was nominated and elected to fill a vacancy on the Organizing Committee.

Receipts—\$305.50. Expenses—\$282.25.

The Council adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.—J. O'C.

SHIP BUILDING IN JAPAN.

Owing to the shipping business depression of the past few years, the number of orders at dockyards for new ships has been gradually decreasing. Furthermore, the construction of new ships in this country will cost much more than in England or America, as wages and material are both comparatively dearer than in those countries. New ships of larger type will cost here between 110 and 140 yen per ton, those of moderate type between 100 and 130 yen, and even those of smaller type between 90 and 100 yen, while in England, it is said, a first-rate new cargo boat can be had at about 130 pounds per ton. It is quite natural, under these circumstances, that shipping companies find it more advantageous to buy second-hand vessels rather than to order new ones. This is why so many second-hand ships were sold and bought during the first half of last year. But most of these vessels, having been built in haste during war time to meet the urgent needs of emergency, proved to be so defective in their construction that shipowners, being worried with continual mishaps on the sea, began to feel that the bargain did not prove so favorable as they had at first expected. The next measure that these unfortunate shipowners resorted to was to buy some foreign vessels built in pre-war days. Consequently a considerable number of foreign ships, pretty old but quite serviceable, was recently brought over to our waters from abroad. The exact number of these foreign ships purchased by our shipping companies during the latter half of last year, according to an authoritative report, amounted to 17 vessels (80,100 tons) costing 358,300 pounds, i. e., at the rate of 55 to 30 yen per ton. As long as the present high cost of ship-building in our country continues, it is feared that the purchase of second-hand ships from abroad will not cease for some time to come.—Herald of Asia, Tokyo.

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Family Dance Pavilion SELECT SOCIAL DANCE EVERY NIGHT

LADIES 25c GENTS 50c
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MATINEES 25c & 50c
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EVERY NIGHT
500 GOOD 25c
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PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH, Clement St. and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31st, 1921

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Assets | - - - - - | \$ 71,851,299.62 |
| Deposits | - - - - - | 68,201,299.62 |
| Capital Actually Paid Up | - - - - - | 1,000,000.00 |
| Reserve and Contingent Funds | - - - - - | 2,650,000.00 |
| Employees' Pension Fund | - - - - - | 371,753.46 |

A Dividend of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4¼) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending December 31, 1921.



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ORPHEUM.

Pat Rooney is coming! That is sufficient announcement to pack any house. Pat Rooney, the country's greatest eccentric dancer. More imitated than any one in show business. This season with Marion Bent, he has a big revue called "Rings of Smoke." A number of pretty, talented girls and a marvel of a jazz band in an elaborate revue written by Edgar Allen Woolf, Cliff Hess, Joseph Stanley and Pat Rooney. That is a great combination, is it not? This act is going to be an exceptional treat to Orpheum patrons and tickets will have to be gotten early if one wishes to see the exceptional performance.

"In a Smile or Two" is the recipe used by Lester Crawford and Helen Broderick for the making of a dish calculated to please the amusement palate of the most jaded theatre-goers. The ingredients are blended together to a nicety and served by an exceedingly attractive girl and a very pleasing young man.

Julia Nash has left the legitimate stage. She has given vaudeville, together with C. H. O'Donnell, a number of playlets, mostly written by her clever co-star. This season "Almost Single" is her vehicle and this, like "Three G. M.," is from Mr. O'Donnell's pen.

The newsdealer, the chap who presides over the corner stand, is generally an interesting type, with his fingers constantly on the public pulse. This, at any rate, is what Joe Shriner and Billy Fitzsimmons have made of him. They have selected a corner news-stand as the scene for their comedy diversion entitled "The Newsdealer."

Ann Grey, recently returned from abroad, where she was a sensation in concert there with her harp, returns to America by way of the vaudeville stage. Miss Grey is unquestionably an artist of the first water.

Redford and Winchester are two very clever and eccentric jugglers. They are recognized as most skilful and at the same time most amusing jugglers.

Davis and Pelle are entitled to call their performance an equilibristic marathon. From the time they begin until the time they conclude their performance, the topmount is in the air constantly.

You've seen "The Storm," so no explanation is needed why it should remain a second week. This marvelous spectacle could stay a limitless time and still be interesting and thrilling. However, next week is positively the final week of the masterpiece of stage-craft.

TO ADDRESS COUNCIL.

Miss Harrie Nowland, labor journalist of Queensland, Australia, will address the San Francisco Labor Council at its meeting on Friday evening, March 3d. Miss Nowland is in this country on a mission for the labor government of Queensland and is making a study of the labor movement during her stay in the State of California. She will shortly proceed to the Eastern part of the United States.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Canada: Resolution.—The City Council of Montreal recently adopted a resolution requesting the federal authorities "to further, by all possible means, the intensive operation of Canadian coal mines." In addition to stimulating the operation of coal mines, the resolution aims to relieve the unemployment situation.

Denmark: Arbitration Bill.—The Minister of the Interior has introduced a bill in the Folketing, at Copenhagen, by the provisions of which he seeks to appoint three arbitrators whose duties shall be to aid in the settlement of disputes between employers and employees in any part of the country.

France: Coal Competition.—The low exchange value of German currency and the reduced mining wage of England have made possible an effective competition in the French coal market. English coal has been delivered in Paris at fifteen francs per ton less than French coal of similar quality. To meet this competition, French coal companies and miners have agreed to an immediate reduction of wages.

Workingmen's Dwellings.—The St. Etienne Municipal Council has voted 19,844,277 francs for the erection of workingmen's dwellings in five different sections of the city.

Holland: Metal Workers' Strike Settled.—The strike inaugurated in October, 1921, and involving 90,000 metal workers, has been settled. The men returned to work on December 12th.

Payments to Unemployed.—The Minister of Labor has announced that the government will continue, during 1922, the pension system of the past year, whereby unemployed persons shall receive money payments, one-half of which will be borne by the government, and one-half equally by the unions and the municipalities concerned.

Italy: Decrease in Unemployment.—The unemployment bureau of Turin reports a general decrease in unemployment. The tanners' and shoemakers' trades show an approximate decrease of 50 per cent.

Strike of Municipal Employees.—The municipal employees of Turin have declared a strike as a demonstration against the attempt of the city authorities to decrease the special allowance for the high cost of living. The city authorities point to an increasing deficit in the city's finances; while the employees assert that the cost of living has continually increased.

Piedmont Housing Problem.—Alleging that present rentals are not sufficient to pay taxes, real estate proprietors have petitioned for the removal of the rent-fixing decree.

Nova Scotia: Disorder at Mines.—Following the dismissal of a miner and refusal of credit at the company stores, it is reported that a body of over 500 men raided the store at a New Aberdeen colliery and seized more than \$15,000 worth of stock.

Spain: Emigration.—Emigration from the port of Malaga to the United States decreased from 1,521 in 1920 to 68 in 1921.

Switzerland: Unemployment.—During Decem-

ber, 1921, unemployment figures rose to 88,967, showing an increase in the building, painting, wood, glass, metal, machinery and electrical trades. A decrease was noted in agriculture and gardening, and in the watch and jewelry trades.

Obligatory Instruction.—By an ordinance of the Council of the Canton of Geneva, unemployed women between the ages of 16 and 20 years, receiving state support, are required to take training in domestic science, teaching and other trades and professions commonly pursued by women.

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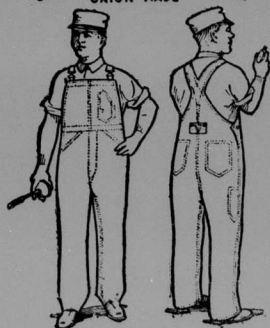
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INJUNCTIONS.

By John P. Frey.

The injunctions issued by Judges Ricks and Taft, as described last week, were applied to members of the Railway Brotherhoods, for, at this period (1892), there were extensive strikes on a number of the railroads.

On August 15, 1893, Judge Jenkins of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin appointed three receivers for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Two days later the receivers ordered a reduction of salaries of all employees.

On October 28 the same receivers abolished all existing schedules covering rates of wages to employees. These orders created great dissatisfaction and, becoming alarmed, the receivers, on December 18, applied to the Federal court for authority to enforce a reduction in wages, and at the same time for an injunction "restraining and prohibiting them from combining and conspiring to quit with or without notice."

On the following day (December 19), Judge Jenkins granted an ex parte hearing to the receivers' attorneys, and, complying with their request, issued an injunction restraining the employees from striking; in other words, binding them to their jobs by an equity decree as effectively as the serfs had formerly been attached to the soil through the power which the nobles had acquired.

Finding that an equity court was at their service, and not satisfied with what they had already secured, an application was made, three days later for an injunction which would restrain the representatives and members of the brotherhoods from federating or co-operating for the purpose of conferring with the receivers.

Judge Jenkins' action aroused the intense indignation of all those who believed that the United

States Government was a government by law, instead of a government by man.

Congressman McGann introduced a resolution in the House calling for an investigation of Judge Jenkins' action. The resolution, with some amendments, was adopted by the House and, later on, the committee submitted a report to the House which read in part:

"The power to punish for contempt is limited by the laws of most of the states and we can see no reason why a like limitation should not be placed upon the powers of Federal judges.

"Your committee, therefore, recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the action of Judge James G. Jenkins in issuing said order of December 19, 1893, being an order and writ of injunction at the instance of the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company directed against the employees of said railroad company and, in effect, forbidding the employees of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company from quitting its service under the limitations therein stated, and in issuing a similar order of December 22, 1893, in effect forbidding the officers of labor organizations, with which said employees were affiliated, from exercising the lawful functions of their office and position was an oppressive exercise of the process of his court, an abuse of judicial power, and a wrongful restraint upon said employees and the officers of said labor organizations; that said orders have no sanction in legal precedent, were an invasion of the rights of American citizens and contrary to the genius and freedom of American institutions; and, therefore, deserving of the condemnation of the representatives of the American people."

The Railroad Brotherhoods carried the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and, on October 1, 1894, Judge Harlan, Justice of the Supreme Court, decided that:

"Equity will not enjoin employees of the railroad from quitting service. Employees of a railroad may lawfully confer together upon the subject of a proposed reduction in wages and may withdraw in a body from such service because of such reduction.

"A strike is not unlawful if it is merely a combination among employees having for its object their orderly withdrawal in large numbers or in a body from their employer's service to accomplish some lawful purpose.

"If two equal rights conflict it does not, and cannot rest with any court to declare which of these shall give way. No court can subordinate the right of labor to the right of the employer. Nor can any court declare that capital shall abate any of its rights because of collision with the rights of labor.

"It is not logical to say, that a railroad is a public highway and owes a duty to the public, and that it must be kept a going-concern although it prove unremunerative to the shareholders and at the same time shift this duty over to the public from the shoulders of the company and its share-

holders to the wage earners, who in any event can have no interest in the profits.

"The workmen are not the actors; the receivers are the aggressors. The sole reason for the change is lack of profit to the shareholders.

"It would be an invasion of one's natural liberty to compel him to work for, or to remain in the personal service of another. One who is placed under such restraint is in the condition of involuntary servitude—a condition which the supreme law of the land declares shall not exist in the United States, or in any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"Courts of equity have sometimes sought to sustain a contract for services requiring special knowledge or peculiar skill. Equity will not compel the actual affirmative performance of an employee of merely personal services any more than it will compel an employer to retain in his personal service one who, no matter for what cause, is not acceptable to him for service of that character.

"The right of employees engaged to perform personal service to quit that service rests upon the same basis as the right of an employer to discharge him from further personal service."

Had Congress given statutory support to the report submitted by its committee which had investigated Judge Jenkins' injunction, or had it been governed by Justice Harlan's decision in which he reversed Judge Jenkins' injunction, the flagrant abuses which have been inflicted upon wage earners by equity courts, both State and Federal, and their invasion and negation of the most essential rights to citizens solemnly guaranteed in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, would not have occurred.

As it is, we are compelled to examine a record replete with evidence that government by injunction, government by man, has in many instances supplanted government by law in the United States, the equity judge's "conscience" superseding the guarantees of the Constitution and the orderly functioning of government by law.

A ROBBER ROUTED.

A would-be highway robber made a terrible mistake at Ossining, N. Y., last week. He tried to hold up a high school basketball team and about fifteen "rooters" returning from a victorious game. The party was in a motor truck and had given the man a ride. When the truck stopped because of engine trouble the "highwayman," standing at the rear end, pulled out a gun and ordered all hands up. They went up, but some of them came down with no gentleness upon the person of the robber. He barely escaped with his life, but without his gun.

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

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Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
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ANTI-LABOR REGIME IN RUSSIA.

By William English Walling.

Under the so-called "new" policy the Soviets are continuing the persecution of labor and of labor organizations which is the foundation of the Soviet economic structure.

Every three months Lenine has promulgated on paper some new social system. Upon examination, however, it appears that no essential change has taken place. As a part of the Bolshevik Campaign to entice foreign capitalists and concession hunters into a big Russian loan at the coming Genoa conference, the Soviets have made a strenuous effort for several months to foist upon the world an idea that they have concocted a "new" economic policy—without, as they hasten to add, abandoning one iota of the power of the proletarian dictatorship.

The radical wing of European labor has been decidedly disturbed at this approaching alliance between the Soviet dictators and the reactionary capitalists. The chief of the Italian Communist party, the world-renowned Serrati, has put forth the proposition that Italian labor is by no means ready to give its approval to any and all deals that Lenine may try to put over at Genoa. The Communists of the European countries are equally perturbed.

In the hope of being able to calm the rising storm of indignation the Soviets have now put forth a document claiming that while they have instituted a "new" policy toward capitalistic concession hunters, they have also adopted a "new" policy toward labor. Upon examination of this document this latest ukase appears as nothing in the world but a re-hash of the labor union policy instituted over a year ago.

The "new" labor union policy is summed up by a pro-Soviet correspondent, Louis Levine, in the Chicago Daily News. It once more abolishes the right to strike in all the important factories and services of Russia—all these still being Soviet property. "The state factories," we read, "must attempt a speedy settlement of conflicts by obtaining for the workers the maximum benefits compatible with the interests of the state." What are the interests of the state? Lenine never tires of asserting that the interests of the state are those of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which he also states on every occasion means the dictatorship of the Communist party, of which he is the undisputed boss.

The new Lenine statement, which is put out in the name of the Executive Committee of the "Federation of Russian Trade Unions," Lenine being a member, discloses the nature of these so-called labor organizations when it declares that all trade union membership is to be "compulsory"—and indeed it has been compulsory for some time, at least on paper—though, like all other Bolshevik decrees, it failed to work very smoothly, as Trotsky and other communists have pointed out.

The document makes it clear just how the Soviet labor system works: "Collective agreements are necessary, but the administration of factories must be free to fix wages and distribute money and clothing." In other words, Russian workers are deliberately reduced to the position of paupers and serfs of the state.

In summing up the document, Levine declares that the labor unions are no longer to be considered "the basis of the proletarian dictatorship," but are now reduced to "a subordinate position as agents of that same dictatorship." Could there be a plainer confession of the truth of the accusation made by the leading German communists (Dittman and Crispian) that Sovietism is not a dictatorship of the proletariat, but a dictatorship over the proletariat?

Levine points out that the significance of the document is due to its publication on the eve of the Genoa conference and that "the new policy is expected to create favorable labor conditions

for foreign investors." Certainly it is hard to see how any slave-driving capitalistic concession hunter could demand more as far as the subjection of his contemplated labor supply is concerned.

The present position of the Russian worker is well summed up in "The Russian Economist," after several hundred quotations from Bolshevik official documents thoroughly substantiating the truth of the conclusions reached. In the light of the Bolshevik reports and newspapers, the status of the Russian laborer, according to these Bolshevik authorities, is as follows:

The Status of the Soviets' Labor-Serf.

He must give up his freedom of movement and is actually tied up to his factory or workshop.

He must give up his freedom in choosing employment, and work where he is ordered to by the authorities and on the job to which he is put.

He has to do entirely without any political rights and political freedom.

He has no right of organizing free meetings or of publishing independent papers; he does not dare to belong to a political party, except the Communistic; he cannot organize unions, except on the principles dictated from the central authority.

He cannot participate in a strike, for which he is liable to be shot; he cannot even express his disgust with the measures adopted by the authorities, being liable in such case to be thrown into the gaols of the Extraordinary Commissions.

In spite of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the workman is entirely handed over to the whim of the autocratic, but often ignorant, individual managers, who, as "specialists," "political committees," and sometimes as simply independent contractors, have him at their mercy to a much greater degree than it was the case even under the "bourgeois" regime. Finally, the workman, whose energy is exhausted by underfeeding, is called to display a higher efficiency under quite abnormal conditions.

The results of such a policy are self-evident. The productivity of the workman is catastrophically declining, this bringing about a complete ruin of Russian industry. Factories are idle; transport threatens to give way in the nearest future; coal-mines and oil-wells are flooded; magnificent buildings and equipments of large concerns are gradually decaying. If Russian industry is still alive, it exists only in the form of small concerns and of home-industry, removed to various provincial corners, far from the central authorities.

GARY FRANKLY AUTOCRATIC.

Judge Gary is cynically indifferent to criticism, says Painter and Decorator, official magazine of the Brotherhood of Painters.

"While he advocates the 'American plan' he does not hide behind the flag; he fights in the open. He holds that the wage earner should have no say as to what wages or hours shall be or as to the conditions under which he shall work. Other unfair employers cherish the same opinions, but lack the courage to express them. The judge, brutally frank, impatient of camouflage, lays his cards on the table. Speaking of the stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation he states clearly and forcefully, without hesitation or reserve, his conception of the relations that should exist between capitalist and worker. He says:

"Their capital permits the existence, the activities and the success of the corporation. They properly may and ultimately will dictate the personnel, the governing rules, the policies, sales and purchases, extensions and improvements, rates of compensation to employees . . . terms and conditions of employment and all other matters pertaining to the properties and business and management of the corporation. They (the stockholders) are entitled, not only to a fair and rea-

sonable return on their investment, but to all the net proceeds of the business.'

"The judge maintains that the returns from industry belong to those who furnish the capital, that the worker is only entitled to a wage to be dictated by the employer, that he has no right to share in management or ownership, nor even to a voice in determining the wages he shall receive or the conditions under which he shall live and labor.

"It is well that the public should know, as organized labor knows, that the 'American plan'—the anti-union shop—stands for autocracy in industry, a dictatorship over the lives of men, women and children as absolute as that of the Southern slave holder over the life of his chattel slave, and with denial of legal or moral responsibility for the consequences."

THE MOON.

Astronomers are puzzled because the moon is ahead of its schedule. On close observation that body seems to go somewhat like an unreliable watch, gaining a second of time and then falling back again. Guessing at the reason, some astronomers think that the interaction of those great magnets, the sun and the earth, may pull the moon slightly back and forth as it travels. The moon is now twelve miles ahead of schedule. But this means only one second of time. That much, however, seems a great error to astronomers who, with their instruments, can detect a difference of a few thousandths of a second.

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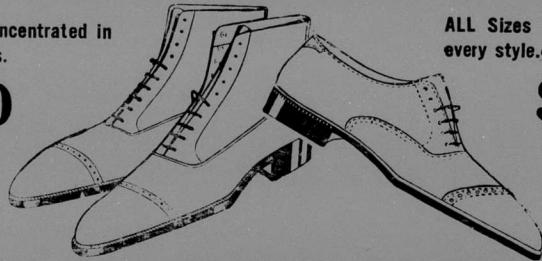
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POSTOFFICE CLERKS.

Alexander Duncan, member of the San Francisco Postoffice Clerks' Union, has been elected a member of the organizing committee of the Labor Council.

TO VISIT SEATTLE.

Michael Casey, vice-president and general organizer for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stable and Garage Employees, left for Seattle on Wednesday in the interests of the organization.

BARBERS' LAW UPHELD.

The Georgia State Supreme Court has upheld the barbers' license law, passed by the State Legislature in 1894. The court sustains the position of the advocates of this law that the public's health should be protected, and that such protection comes within the police power of the State.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Laura Tracey of the laundry workers, Thomas H. Manchester of the painters, Edward A. Nolting of the musicians, Mrs. Grace McKeane of the garment workers, Bernard F. Connolly of the marine engineers, Wigbert Guenther of the bakers.

GARMENT INDUSTRY PARLEY.

Apprentice shop regulations and wages in the garment making industry will be considered by a wage board meeting March 7 in the offices of the State Industrial Welfare Committee. Two employers and two workers from Southern California and a like representation from the San Francisco Bay region will comprise the board.

Other regulations for the industry will be drafted and the minimum wage question will be discussed, it was announced.

BARBERS HONOR ROMAN.

Stanley Roman of the local Barbers' Union has been appointed general organizer for the International Journeymen Barbers' Union, and is now in Los Angeles in the interest of his union.

AID BUILDING MECHANICS.

The Waiters' Union of San Francisco has donated \$50 to the union building mechanics of Santa Clara County on strike against the American Plan. To the same cause the Cracker Bakers' Union of this city has contributed \$10.

DR. KNOLES TO SPEAK.

Dr. Tully Knoles, president of the College of the Pacific, will address a meeting under the auspices of the San Francisco Teachers' Federation on the subject: "What I Saw at the Third Plenary Session of the Disarmament Conference in Washington," on Thursday afternoon, March 9th, at 4 o'clock, in the auditorium of the High School of Commerce.

ACTIVE UNIONIST KILLED.

On Sunday afternoon last Mrs. Walter McKeane of the Garment Workers' Union was killed in an automobile accident in San Mateo County. Mrs. McKeane was a delegate to the Label Section from her union and had always taken an active part in the work of that organization to promote the use of the union label, and on the night before her death she had taken part in the whist party of the Label Section given in the auditorium of the Labor Temple. Mrs. McKeane leaves, besides her husband, a son to mourn her untimely loss. She will be greatly missed in labor circles not only because of her tireless work in the interest of the movement, but also because of her cheerful and encouraging disposition.

BOY SCOUTS.

By invitation a representative of the San Francisco Council of the Boy Scouts of America will address the Labor Council tonight on the work of the Boy Scouts.

For necessary replenishment of its treasury the executive board of San Francisco Council, Boy Scouts of America, will launch a seven-days' "drive" next Monday to obtain \$55,000. This is the amount called for by an economically-drafted budget for the current year, and is \$5000 less than the quota of the "drive" a twelvemonth ago.

Vice-President John A. McGregor is chairman of the campaign committee, with Carl O. Dustin directing the canvass. Headquarters are established on the first floor of the Palace Hotel, where reports have been received daily during the past week from the six division commanders: Otis Johnson, D. G. Volkman, F. A. Bailey, Warren H. McBryde, James Bacigalupi and H. P. Lilienthal. Each of these men has appointed five team captains, who in turn are enrolling ten volunteer canvassers apiece, thus effecting an organization of 300 or more for the down town section alone. All the outlying districts will be canvassed by men who are known to the residents. The entire organization will be pretty much as it was a year ago.

Explaining the reduced quota, Chairman McGregor has announced that it is not owing to any diminution of the Boy Scout enrollment, but to rigid care by the finance committee in estimating expenditures for this year.

"We have a larger number of boys enrolled than ever before in the Council's history," he has stated, "but the expense of maintaining their organization is not necessarily increased on that account, as it costs no more to support a troop of fifty members than a troop of ten. In figuring out that cost the budget committee eliminated every item that was not considered absolutely essential to sustaining efficiency in every department."

NEW DELEGATES.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council the following delegates were seated: F. C. Lippert of the Typographical Union, Marguerite Finkendbinder of the Grocery Clerks' Union, Loretta Cagnacci, Lillian Hart and Mela San Filippo of the Cracker Packers' Union, F. Ziegenhirt of the Bakers' Union.

FINANCIAL APPEALS.

The following appeals for financial assistance have been referred to the executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council: From the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union of Greater New York, on strike since last November against the American Plan, and from the Santa Clara County Building Trades Council, also engaged in a fight against the American Plan.

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